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JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Volume 1, Number 221 — AMMAN, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1976 — RAJAB 19, 1396 — Price : 50 fils

...nor joins Indonesia

...y 15 (AFP). — The Indonesian par... unanimously passed a bill incorporat... Portuguese colony of East Timor

There was lengthy applause by 350 members of the Indonesian legislative assembly after passage of the bill introduced by the government 10-days ago.

Arnaldo Dos Reis Araujo, the chief executive of the provisional government of East Timor was named as first governor of the 27th Indonesian province which has a population of about 600.000.

The Pope chooses slogan

VATICAN CITY, July 15 (R). — Pope Paul has chosen the slogan "if you want peace, defend life" as the theme for the Roman Catholic World Day of Peace on January 1, 1977, the Vatican said today.

The day of peace will be the 10th celebrated by the Roman Catholic Church since Pope Paul initiated the custom on new year's day 1967.

The Vatican said the Pope's message would deal with three "fundamental aggressions" against human life : war, abortion, and hunger.

...r. François-Xavier Ortoli, head of the EEC delegation which arrived ... Amman, Thursday, seen at left, talking with the Minister of ...dustry and Commerce, Dr. Rajai' Muasher.

EEC delegation here for economic talks

AMMAN, JNA. — A European Economic Community delegation arrived here Thursday evening in the course of a current visit to the Middle East to assess the needs of each country in terms of economic aid.

The delegation is led by Mr. François-Xavier Ortoli President of the EEC Commission.

The delegation was received at Amman Airport by the Minister of Trade and Industry Dr. Rajai Muasher and the Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan Dr. Muhammad Said Nabulsi and the Jordanian Ambassador to West Germany.

He was also received by the ambassadors of France, Britain, West Germany and the Italian CDA together with the head of the protocol department at the Foreign Ministry.

In addition to Jordan, the delegation will also visit Syria and Egypt.

During its visit the delegation will hold talks with Jordanian officials regarding economic cooperation between Jordan and the community's economic committee.

Lebanese battlefronts reported quieter

BEIRUT, July 15 (Agencies). — Most of Lebanon's battlefronts were reported generally quiet today as hopes were raised yet again that peace talks may be on the way.

But rightwing leaders today showed no sign of abandoning their position that there can be no ceasefire as long as armed Palestinians remain in two enclaves in rightwing territory in the eastern suburbs of Beirut as well as in the mountain regions of Metn and Kesruwan.

The two enclaves are the Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Al Zaatar and the district of Nabaa.

A rightwing radio meanwhile said that the military situation was quiet today, with intermittent exchanges of gunfire in northern Lebanon, at the southern and northern approaches to the progressist-held port town of Tripoli.

Representatives of the Palestinians and leftist parties were meeting today to discuss whether Mr. Yasser Arafat, chief of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, should accompany Libyan Premier Abdul-Salam Jalloud on a visit to Syria tomorrow.

Observers think that if Mr. Arafat does make the trip, it will augur well for a reconciliation between Syria and the Palestinians recommended by Arab League foreign ministers early this week.

But the pro-leftist Beirut Radio said this morning that the decision on Mr. Arafat's movements would be taken in response to "the Syrian withdrawal from the Sidon region yesterday and from Sofar today."

The Syrian forces today withdrew between 20 and 30 kilometres from the southern port of Sidon and Beirut Radio said the Syrians had continued their withdrawal today towards the nearby town of Jezzin.

The radio quoted Palestinian commando sources as saying Syrian troops had also started to pull back from Sofar.

The radio reports could not be immediately confirmed.

The independent daily Al-Nahar today quoted travellers from Baalbek as saying that Syrian armoured troops had taken up positions in a military base overlooking the town while an infantry division was in the Roman ruins within it.

The Voice of Palestine radio reported that the Tal Al-Zaatar Palestine refugee camp in east Beirut was heavily shelled thraugout the night and into the morning from surrounding rightist positions.

Amshit Radio, which supports President Suleiman Franjieh, said that rightist forces had advanced towards the entrance of the northern port of Tripoli and controlled the southern sector of the city.

Phalangist Radio reported that Mr. Bashir Bemayel, who headed a rightist delegation which returned from Damascus yesterday, had voiced satisfaction and optimism about Syria's position.

Another delegation member, Mr. Karim Pakradouni, also a Phalan-

[Continued on page 6]

DEMOCRAT TICKET — Shown are the candidates that will be on the Democratic ticket in the U.S. November general election. Carter received the Democratic nomination Wednesday night and selected Mondale as his running mate on Thursday morning, in New York. From the left, Mrs. Joan Mondale, Senator Walter Mondale, Mrs. Rosalynn Carter, and Mr. Jimmy Carter. (AP wirephoto).

Carter nominated & Mondale is his choice

NEW YORK, July 15 (Agencies) — Jimmy Carter, proclaimed by America's super-confident Democrats as their presidential candidate, today chose Senator Walter Mondale, a 48-year-old liberal as the vice-presidential nominee.

The ever-smiling Mr. Carter and the quiet, urbane, senator are now ready to take on the Republicans in the presidential election on November 2.

Public opinion polls place Mr. Carter well ahead of both President Ford and his Republican challenger Ronald Reagan in the presidential race, and the Democratic Party Convention has been one of the most jubilant for years.

Senator Mondale of Minnesota will strengthen Mr. Carter's showing with the blacks and trade unions.

The immediate reaction of political analysts was that Mr. Carter's choice was an extremely skillful one.

Mr. Mondale, 48, has close links with American Labour Unions and has 12 years experience in the Senate.

In addition, he is the protege of Senator Hubert Humphrey, a former vice-president who still has considerable political weight.

Announcing his choice, Mr. Carter, 51, said he had made a close study of Mr. Mondale's past record, his qualifications and political views.

The presidential hopef i said he considered the Minnesota senator "the best person to lead this country if something should happen to me."

Mr. Carter went on : "I feel completely compatible with Senator Mondale."

"I am determined to put major responsibilities on the vice-president if I am elected."

Mr. Carter said he had a thorough examination of the physical and moral health, as well as the financial situation, of the six men on the short list for the post of running mate.

"This has been, as you can well imagine, one of the most difficult decisions I have had to make," said Mr. Carter, who added that he had changed his mind on the choice three times during the past month.

The other "possibles" for the post had been Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine, who had been considered one of the most likely candidates, Senator Frank Church of Idaho, Senator John Glenn of Ohio, Senator Henry Jackson of Washington, and Senator Adlai Stevenson of Illinois.

Of them all, Mr. Mondale is by far the most liberal and, from 1969 on, was one of the fiercest critics of American involvement in the Vietnam war.

A lawyer, Mr. Mondale has been very active in writing social legislation. Married, with three children, he is known to his friends as Fritz.

The choice of Mr. Carter's running mate had been the only secret at the Democratic Convention here. Mr. Carter, who was nominated by acclamation last night, had won the overwhelming support of party delegates long before the convention opened.

Mr. Mondale said he was proud to have been selected. He and Mr. Carter had discussed at great length the roles of president and vice-president, and their views were identical, he said.

[Continued on page 6]

American move endangers Olympics

MONTREAL, July 15 (R). — A threatened withdrawal by the United States team tonight endangered the Montreal Olympic games, two days before Saturday's scheduled opening by Queen Elizabeth.

Olympic officials worked feverishly to find a last-minute compromise that would keep Taiwan in the games, despite a Canadian government ban on its use of the name of the Republic of China.

U.S. team leaders, in frequent touch with President Ford, said they were seriously considering pulling out unless the IOC stood firm against the Canadian government on the Taiwan issue.

A crisis that appeared to be resolved when the IOC surrendered to Canada last Sunday over Taiwan's participation thus could still wreck the Olympics and even, perhaps, lead to a break-up of the Olympic movement.

The president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, Mr. Phillip Krumm, said that whether or not the United States withdrew, the Taiwan crisis could be the beginning of the end of the Olympics. "It's that serious," he told Reuter.

Before making a decision, U.S. team leaders were awaiting the outcome of IOC deliberations on what action to take following Taiwan's refusal to compete without a name, a national flag or an anthem.

For government of national unity

Italian Christian Democrats turn down Communist bid

...OME, July 15 (AFP). — Italy's ...ling Christian Democrat Party ...day turned thumbs down to a ...mmunist demand for a govern...ent of national unity with ministers from all parties except the neo-fascists.

Party leaders, who met here today to lay down guidelines for premier-designate Giulio Anderotti in his attempts following the resignation last week of the cabinet headed by Premier Aldo Moro, did however, hold out a small olive branch to the Communists, who made heavy gains in last month's general elections.

Christian Democrat Secretary General Benigno Zaccagnini told newsmen Mr. Andreotti would try to assemble a parliamentary majority without the Communists "on the basis of a programme which would permit a broad convergence (of views) and which included points on which the Communists have given their assent."

The Christian Democrat leader said his party was asking the Communists to serve "as an opposition that knows how to contribute towards settling the crisis, not in favour of this or that government but for the good of the country."

The Communists have made it known that they oppose this formula because they are convinced that Italy's current economic and political crisis requires emergency measures. Even so, they have said they will reserve final judgment until they have examined Mr. Andreotti's political programme.

Mr. Zaccagnini added that an attempt would be made to clear up "misunderstandings" between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, likely partners in Mr. Andreotti's cabinet.

At present, however, the Socialists are in the grip of an intraparty crisis following the resignation earlier this week of party scretary Francesco de Martino.

[Continued on page 6]

...ord, Schmidt talks ...tart in Washington

...ASHINGTON, July 15 (R). — ...resident Ford and West German ...hancellor Helmut Schmidt today ...scussed world economics, NATO ...fence, and initiatives to combat ...ternational terrorism.

The West German leader began ...two-day visit here with a formal ...elcome at the White House whe... Mr. Ford described him as a ...eadfast ally and an esteemed ...rsonal friend.

U.S. and West German officials ...id international terrorism, espe...ally hijacking and kidnapping of ...nocent hostages, was high on the ...enda.

The talks were held a day after ...e United Nations Security Coun... failed to support a British-Ame...can resolution condemning hija...ing.

Herr Schmidt has been increas...gly concerned with international ...olence, partly because West Ger...ans have been involved in recent ...errilla actions including the hi...cking of an Air France jet to ...ganda two weeks ago.

U.S. missiles sale to Jordan may go through

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AFP). — The United States will soon conclude the sale to Jordan of the Hawk anti-aircraft defence system, State Department officials announced here.

The officials said details of the deal, involving 14 Hawk missiles, will be finalised in the coming week.

Negotiations have been under way for months. A preliminary agreement under which Saudi Arabia was to have financed the 14 advanced Hawk batteries for 350 million dollars flundered when the U.S. inflated the price tag, including software and installation, to 850 million dollars.

Briton survives anti - white ambush at Rhodesia border

SALISBURY, July 15 (R). — A Briton living in Rhodesia ran into a guerilla ambush, was shot in the back, dragged from his car, bayonetted and left for dead.

But Mr. Henry Carmichael survived the attack and told his story from a hospital bed.

He was one of five whites wounded in three separate guerrilla attacks on Tuesday evening.

A girl aged eight, Renee du Plessis, was shot dead in one of the ambushes — the 34th, and youngest, white civilian to die since the guerrilla war against the white minority government began in 1972.

Mr. Carmichael, who was reported to be in satisfactory condition, said he risked death rather than wait for one of the armed convoys that ferries travellers between Beit Bridge and Fort Victoria.

Mr. Carmichael said he was returning from a visit to his brother in Johannesburg and found at the Rhodesian border that he had just missed the northbound convoy.

Like the drivers of the three other cars involved in Tuesday's ambushes, he decided to try to catch up with the convoy rather than stay overnight at the border.

Uganda expels 2 more Britons accused of spying for CIA

NAIROBI, July 15 (Agencies). — Uganda today announced it has deported two Britons accused of spying.

A military spokesman, quoted over Uganda Radio, said the Britons, a man and a woman, were involved in activities of the United States' Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The radio announcement said : "two British spies, a man and a woman, have been deported from Uganda. They were found involved in CIA activity."

The brief announcement gave no further details and did not say when the two were deported.

Earlier this week Ugandan President Idi Amin said he had ordered the expulsion of the second secretary in the British high commission in Kampala, Mr. Peter Chandley, and of two others whom he did not name.

Uganda has also asked Britain to recall its acting high commission because of knowing about the Israeli raid at Entebbe Airport to release more than 100 hijack hostages held by pro-Palestinians.

Britain has denied the charge but is withdrawing Mr. Horrocks. He is expected here tomorrow.

The high commission in Kenya had no immediate comment on the deportation of the two "spies".

After announcing the deportation, Uganda Radio said in a commentary it would be dangerous and futile for Britain to try to fly out the 500 Britons still in Uganda.

But those remaining were assured of their safety if they did not interfere in Uganda's internal affairs, the radio said.

In a related development British Prime Minister James Callaghan said in London today he expected Ugandan President Idi Amin to account for the death of Mrs. Dora Bloch, the missing airbus hijack hostage.

Mr. Callaghan told parliament every nation had the right to ask that the fate of one of its citizens should be made known to the ho-

[Continued on page 6]

Beirut hospital fights frustration in civil war

BEIRUT, July 15, (R) — For three hours a day, water from Beirut's stricken supply network trickles into the tanks of the American University Hospital here.

If the trickle stops, the hospital one of the city's best — will have to close its doors. Of all the problems involved in healing the sick and wounded in a city at war, lack of water has so far come closest to forcing the closure of the hospital.

The hospital, as the Chief of Staff, Dr. Samuel P. Asper, told Reuters in an interview, was before the war a fee-paying hospital, soon after the war began, the government promised to pay for the treatment of war casualties and did make one payment to cover this.

Since then, however, the old administration has virtually ceased to exist. No more money has come from the ministry of health, most patients pay nothing, and the hospital now has a deficit of $4.1 million.

"We need money — and we need it badly," Dr. Asper said.

Many members of the staff have not been paid for some time, though most now live on campus which reduces their expenses.

Nearly half the nurses have stopped work since the war began, some of them to look after their children who can no longer go to school, others to leave Beirut for safer corners of Lebanon or for other countries.

"We would love to have volunteer nurses coming out from Europe and the United States," Dr. Asper commented.

The hospital's statistics reflect the steady rise in the intensity of fighting in and around Beirut in recent months.

In June, for instance, over 1,400 patients were treated here — all urgent cases — and this represented over a quarter of the total number treated in the hospital in the whole war.

About two-thirds of the people treated here are war casualties. And about half of these are non-combatants, struck by blind shelling and sniping from both sides of the lines.

A few months ago, fighters coming to see their wounded friends used to carry their guns into the wards, but the Palestine Liberation Army has taken over the hospital's security arrangements, and arms are now stacked at the door.

The hospital's admitting office also plays a diplomatic role in allocating patients to wards. Though the wounded themselves would probably not feel like causing trouble, their relations might well "argue" with visitors of another faction if they were not kept apart, Dr. Asper explained.

Such are hospital politics in this civil war of many parties and shifting allegiances.

Politics may also come into play even in obtaining diesel fuel to run the hospital generators.

Some time ago, fuel was running short, threatening the air-conditioning of subterranean operating theatres, the theatre lights, sterilising equipment, and other vital functions.

Then a staff member remembered that the wife of the leader of one leftist party had a baby in the hospital. A chat with the le-

[Continued on page 6]

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JORDAN TIMES

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Step-child war

The continuing ferocity of the battles in Lebanon and the chronic inability of the Arab League's efforts to promote at least a ceasefire agreement — let alone a round-table peace parley — are more distressing than ever. The perplexing and sad irony of the Lebanese war is that everything that everybody says they do not want to happen is, in fact, happening. It reminds us of the Richard Nixon performance, when he said he would not deal with Red China or would not resort to wage and price controls, and then when he was in office he promptly dealt with Red China and imposed wage and price controls. The gap between rhetoric and reality is endemic to public life and international affairs, to be sure, but to see it in practice in the Lebanese situation is doubly tragic because of the tremendous waste and destruction that is taking place there.

Nobody wants Lebanon partitioned, but it is being systematically partitioned. Nobody wants the fighting to continue, but the fighting continues and intensifies. Nobody wants such dramatic displays of internecine strife in the Arab World, but the internecine strife feeds upon itself and gets worse. Nobody wants the Lebanese war to detract from the central conflict in the Middle East between Israel and the Arab states, but everybody is somehow concerned by the Lebanese war, and Israel continues to bask in the largely unruffled reality of its overlooked colonialist expansion.

It is appropriate to remember that, even though there is a continuing and maddening war in Lebanon, the spectacle of inter-Arab bloodshed is not a reflection of native Arab bloodlust, but is rather a function of the larger Arab-Israeli conflict. The Lebanese war is the step-child of the Arab-Israeli war.

To solve the Lebanese war by partition of the country or scattering the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon throughout the Arab World is not to solve the conflict, but to cover it up. The war there serves no Arab purposes, but only dramatises yet again the disruption and cataclysm that Zionism has brought to the Middle East.

It remains today the first obligation of the Arabs to somehow stop the fighting in Lebanon, but at the same time not to lose sight of the greater meaning of the war in Lebanon. The only people who can claim to have gained anything from the Lebanese conflict are the Israelis — and the supporters of the Israelis who look upon turmoil in the Middle East as a convenient tool by which they can inhibit the emergence of a greater pan-Arab political and economic force. In this sense, the Lebanese war has served the same purpose as the very fact of Israel itself — as an instrument of disruption and chaos. It consequently becomes imperative to halt the fighting in Lebanon in order to re-focus one's attention on such matters as why the Qadum settlers near Nablus have not yet been moved off the land they have colonised, and what strategy is to be devised to counter the continuing programme of Zionist settlement in the occupied Arab territories ?

This is the full meaning of the Lebanese war, and its horror is compounded by the loss of life, destruction of property and crumbling of institutions that have taken place in Lebanon during the past 15 months.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Under the heading "The Arab League is not a Red Cross or a Red Crescent" Al Shaab of Amman Thursday said that with the conclusion of the Arab foreign ministers emergency meeting in Cairo for finding a solution to the Lebanese crisis, there was nothing new in their adopted resolutions except for their insistence on the need to hasten supplies to Lebanon of foodstuff, medicine and fuel . . .

Aside from this, the paper adds, the ministers repeated their call for a ceasefire, reconciliation among the disputants and the reinforcement of the Arab security forces in Lebanon to enable them to carry out their duties of supervising the ceasefire which has been renewed so many times but with no avail . . .

Al Shaab says that while the foreign ministers were continuing their meetings and drawing up their resolutions, the Lebanese battleground was witnessing a continuous escalation of fierce fighting, which clearly indicates that the League's resolutions and appeals to halt the fight were as yet unheeded.

The paper goes on : "Our esteemed Arab League probably knew in advance that any decision it takes calling for a ceasefire in Lebanon would have no effect. It therefore resorted to an appeal to the Arab countries to send aid to Lebanon in the form of food, medicine and fuel., as if it wanted to dupe us as well as itself into believing that it had administered the "healing capsule," to the Lebanese crisis and that was enough . . .!"

"The Arab League's decisions seem to have been dwarfed to the level of a Red Cross or a Red Crescent decision; they could equally well have been taken by a Red Cross or a Red Crescent subcommittee for succouring Lebanon with food, medicine and fuel . . ."

The paper wonders whether the Arab League will abide with its dwarfish stands until it gradually comes down from the level of a Red Cross to the vanishing point.

But Syrian newspapers had no time to make innuendoes . . . The Damascus Tichrin wholeheartedly calls for the opening of a new chapter by the fighting parties in Lebanon. The Arab League resolutions, it says, should be attended by a real desire for a ceasefire in which case, mutual confidence among all the disputants is paramount — confidence that they will clean their hearts which were filled with spite and rancour as a result of more than 16 months of continuous war.

The paper adds that the first sign of such mutual confidence would be to abstain from the exchange of accusations and instigations, especially if these campaigns were based on prejudice and fabrication, aimed only at reciprocal defamation . . .

In another corner, Tichrin agrees with the Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad's assertion that the Lebanese strife might drag on for years without anybody reaching a conclusive military victory, and that therefore it was inevitable that every effort should be stepped up to reach a political solution.

Tichrin thinks Mr. Riad's idea confirms Syria's analysis of the Lebanese crisis; but, unfortunately, this conclusion was accepted only after Lebanon had paid dearly in human lives and destruction.

Prince Hassan presides over YWCA secretariat graduation ceremony

His Royal Highness, Crown Prince Hassan, and Princess Tharwat, seen at the opening of the YWCA secretariat graduation ceremony, Thursday.

AMMAN. — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has called on the charitable societies, clubs, and the social welfare department to cooperate in the transportation of the charitable societies from their traditional concept to the concept of science, work, and production.

His Royal Highness was speaking when he and Her Highness Princess Tharwat Thursday afternoon presided over a graduation ceremony of the secretariat course in the cultural centre of the Young Women Christian Association (YWCA) at the Samir Rifai auditorium.

His Highness said it was time that clubs and societies in all parts of the Kingdom should cooperate for more production and more work in the various domestic sectors.

The Crown Prince also urged Jordan's men and women functionaries to make successful Jordan's pioneer experiment in the fields of economic and social development.

"The women element was extensively disabled in our society due to environmental circumstances," he noted. He added : "it is high time to concentrate on this important element by allowing women to effectively participate in the spheres of constructive work through which equal opportunities would be achieved, so that we may all cooperate in facing up to the economic and social challenges."

Earlier, the directress of the YWCA thanked their Highnesses Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Tharwat for patronising the ceremony, praising Princess Tharwat's great care and interest in the social activities. Prince Hassan then distributed the certificates to the graduating fourth group of the higher secretariat course, while Princess Tharwat distributed the certificates to the graduates of the simplified secretariat course. She also gave prizes to the more efficient girl graduates of the two courses.

His Royal Highness, Crown Prince Hassan, seen awarding the diploma to one of the YWCA graduating secretaries.

"It's Mother . . ."

Jordan attends meet on admin. training

AMMAN. — Jordan's representative to the International Conference on management training Abdallah Al Zu'bi presented at the meetings which were held in Vienna a report on Jordan's experiment in administrative training and in particular the experience gained in that field with the creation of the Public Administration Institute which is training the necessary administrative cadres required by the development plans.

The week-long conference which was sponsored by the United Nations ended its meetings Thursday. It was attended by representatives from 22 countries.

Mr. Al Zu'bi, director of the Public Administration Institute, was elected president of one of the three committees set up by the conference to study and recommend measures to improve administartive training standards.

The conference recommended the exchange of information on administrative training methods between the various national training centres and regional organisations.

National Briefs

● AMMAN. — The Governor of Amman, Ali Al Basheer, Thursday morning received the Pakistan Ambassador to Jordan Abdul Ghayur.

● AMMAN. — The Director General of the Jordanian Youth Organisation, Sherif Fawwaz Sharaf, Thursday received the charge d'affaires and the secretary at the North Korean embassy in Amman who extended to him an invitation to visit North Korea in September.

● AMMAN. — A Royal decree was issued Thursday appointing Mr. Hassan Al Kayed to the Upper House of Parliament.

● AMMAN. — The Syrian Minister of Infomation Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad Thursday congratulated by phone Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh his appointment as Minister of Culture and Information in the new cabinet.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Waqfs, Islamic Affiars, and Places, Kamel Al Sharif Thursday received Pakistan's Ambassador Abdul Ghayur, the Roman Catholic Bishop in Amman Monsignor Ne'meh Samaan, the Greek Orthodox Bishop Theodorus, and Greek Catholic Bishop Saba Yuakim.

Yemeni university director arrives

AMMAN. JNA — Cooperation between the University of Jordan and Sanaa University in Northern Yemen will be discussed during talks between Dr. Ishaq Farhan, President of the University of Jordan and Mr. Hassan Makki Director of Sanaa University.

Mr. Makki, who arrived Thursday night at the invitation of the University of Jordan, was received at Amman Airport by the President of the University, the Yemen charge d'affaires, and university officials.

Jordan, Egypt t coordinate socia development projects

AMMAN. — The Director Social Affairs Department Ministry of Labour Thursd turned here after six days lks with Egyptian social officials aimed to increas peration between the two ries in the field of social pment.

Mr. Al Radaydeh also sed coordination between and Jordan in the impleme of their respective social pr He also looked over the m applied to educate juvenile quents and visited a num rehabilitation institutes.

Mr. Al Radaydeh had p sly participated in the thr meetings of the Arab Leag rmanent Social Affairs C tee which convened in Ca July 3. The committee, Mr. daydeh said, had approv statutes of the Arab Cem Social Development and Re and had adopted the repo bmitted by the Youth, Soci Sports, committees on the st and future activities.

Saudi C-in-C arrives in Amm

AMMAN, JNA. – General O Abdul Hamid the Chief of S the Saudi armed forces arri re Thursday evening on a visit lasting a few days to th di forces stationed in Jorda

The Saudi Commander w ceived at Amman Airport Jordanian counterpart, depu mander of the Royal Jordani Force and the Saudi Amba in Amman.

He was also received by sistant commander of the forces stationed in Jordan.

Industrial safety course starts Saturday

AMMAN. — A week-long on industrial safety and h will start here Saturday Labour Education Institute

The course aims at c awareness of safety and h among industrial workers a able them to pinpoint cau industrial accidents and fi lutions to reduce them.

The course is to be atten safety and hygiene supe in the various industrial co

The course will be supe by the Arab Labour Organ (ALO) experts on safety me Dr. Mass'ad Salam.

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Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar :	332.0	334.0
U.K. sterling :	593.0	599.0
French franc :	69.7	70.0
Swiss franc :	134.4	134.8
German mark :	124.5	124.9
Iraqi dinar :	935.0	936.0
Syrian pound :	82.0	82.2
Egyptian pound :	460.0	462.0
Lebanese pound :	106.3	106.5
U.A.E. dirham :	83.5	83.6

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10.00 Quran
10.15 Religious programme
10.30 Cartoons
10.45 Encyclopaedia Britannica
11.00 Three stooges
11.15 Arabic series
11.45 Big Valley
12.45 Religious programme
13.00 Arabic series
17.00 Programme review
17.05 Soccer match
19.00 Arabic series
20.00 News in Arabic

Channel 6 :
19.30 News in Hebrew
19.45 Varieties
20.30 Please Sir
21.00 Zero one
21.10 Family at war
22.00 News in English
22.15 The Rookies (on both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures :
9.00 Cairo
10.00 Cairo (EA)
11.00 Cairo
11.30 Kuwait
11.30 Kuwait (KAC)
11.30 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
12.30 Frankfurt
13.00 Aqaba (SA)
15.45 Damascus (SA)
19.00 Dhahran
19.15 Tabouk, Medina, Jeddah (SAA)
19.30 Baghdad
20.30 Dubai, Karachi
21.00 Kuwait
21.30 Tehran
23.55 Doha, Muscat

Arrivals :
9.00 Cairo (EA)
10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
12.20 Aleppo, Damascus (SA)
15.00 Cairo
15.05 Aqaba
17.10 Kuwait
17.20 Jeddah, Medina, Turaif (SAA)
17.30 Cairo
17.40 Paris
18.05 Jeddah, Medina, Tabouk (SAA)
18.45 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens

Market Prices

Apricots (imp.) : 80—120
Bell pepper : 120—160
Bananas : 160—190
Carrots : 40—60
Cabbage : 70—100
Cauliflower : 160—200
Cucumbers (small) : 120—150
Cucumbers (large) : 50—80
Eggplant (small) : 70—100
Eggplant (large) : 30—45
Green beans : 100—130
Garlic (dry) : 160—200
Grapes : 120—160
Hot pepper : 200—280
Lemon : 160—210
Marrow (small) : 80—110
Marrow (regular) : 60—90
Musk melon : 100—130
Orange : 100—130
Onion (dry) : 80—110
Okra (green) : 160—200
Okra (red) : 100—140
Potatoes (local) : 100—140
Peaches : 160—200
Pears : 240—320
String beans : 150—200
Tomatoes : 40—75
Spinach : 35—55
Water melon (large) : 70
Water melon (small) : 50
Wild cucumbers (small): 70–100
Wild cucumbers : 40—60

Television

Channel 3 & 6 :
6.00 Quran
6.15 Cartoons
6.30 Children's progra
7.00 Cop and the kid
8.00 News in Arabic

Channel 3 :
7.30 Science and life
8.30 Arabic series
9.15 Quiz programme

Channel 6 :
7.30 News in Hebrew
7.45 Varieties
8.30 Clayhanger
9.30 Feature film
10.00 News in English
10.15 Cont. of feature

Emergencies

Doctors :
Dr. Yousef Hourani : (
Dr. Ibrahim Nasr : (235

Pharmacies :
Bushnaq : (30955)
Nassar : (22791)
Amin : (39735)

Taxis :
Hamra : (41833)
Nahda : (63003)
Khayyam : (41541)

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Earthquakes rock idyllic island of Bali

ERIRIT, Bali, Indonesia, July 15, R) — More than 220 people were illed and 2,000 injured by earquakes which yesterday slammd across Indonesia's tropical hoday island of Bali, the provincil government said today.

The quakes destroyed much of his town with a 50,000 populatin and levelled at least three surounding villages.

But the government said that he main tourist centres of Sanur nd Kota in the southern part of he island escaped all damage.

The worst-hit areas were Bulelang on the north coast, Jembraa in the southwest, Bangli in he southeast and Tabanan in the outh. Tabanan is only 23 kilomtres from Bali's capital, Denpaar.

The biggest quake, which meured 5.6 on the Richter scale, rought down telegraph poles and ent high-tension electric lines waying into each other, causing ower blackouts.

Telephone lines to Bali from Jaarta were blocked all day.

In other parts of the holiday sland, thousands of houses, may of sturdy brick and stone conruction, were reported destroyed r cracked, while in Taxanan the vall of the local market and a rand new cinema collapsed.

Indonesia's Antara news agency said the provincial governmnt has issued a warning for all slanders to remain alert for possible further quakes.

According to the evening paper Sinar Harapan, last night's quakes were at least as powerful as the tremor which shook the lush island when Gunung Agung, a 3,191-metre volcano erupted in 1963.

They were the third major series of quakes to rock Indonesia in the past few weeks. On June 22, a quake measuring 6.1 on the Richter scale shook the northern tip of Sumatra.

Earlier this month, a quake measured at 7.1 brought tons of earth and rubble down on stone-age villages in the New Guinea province of Irian Jaya, burying an estimated 5,000 people.

Metereological officials said the quakes appeared to be unrelated.

PRESIDENTIAL MEETING — General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, seen at left, presides over his first meeting of the Military's Revolutionary Council shortly after inauguration as head of the Portuguese state, Wednesday. Under the constitution, Eanes must get the council's assent for his announced intention to name Socialist leader Mario Soares premier. (AP wirephoto).

European press hails proposed European parliament

(AFP). — European papers today hailed the decision of the latest common market summit in Brussels Tuesday to have direct elction in May-June 1978 for a 410-seat European parliament.

The Times of London said the summit was "undoubtedly a success. For once, agreements were reached not merely on principles but on specific actions. The agreement on direct elections for the European parliament could have a profound effect on the whole future of the community".

The Times said the choice of British Home Secretary Roy Jenkins as next president of the European commission was "a very important decision which may also prove to have far-reaching consequences".

It summed up that the fact the various decisions were taken "is a testimony to the underlying strength of the European spirit".

For the Financial Times the summit had taken "an historic decision" and the heads of government "achieved rather more than had been expected".

It was impossible to foretell how the agreement on parliamant would work out, "but at least it provides the possibility of new departures", the financial Times said, adding: "Mr. Jenkins and a more vigorous parliamant together may bring an end to stagnation."

West Germany's major papers welcomed the direct elections but queried what the elected assembly's scope of action would be.

For the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, the first directly elected parliament's task would be to assume its rights and attract first-rank politicians determined to make the house a constituent assembly for Europe. It noted there was a problem regarding the possible double mandate—national and European — of MPs.

For the liberal leftwing Frankfurter Rundschau, though the community had taken " a step towards the unknown, not a giant step forward", the Europe of business, technocrats and agricultural specialists had for the first time got a real chance of becoming a "Europe of the people", even though "fatherlands" would survive for a long time.

Die Welt (conservative) said it has cause for joy that the European image was becoming clearer. The next point to be tackled in Brussels would be the new parliament's jurisdiction, for it would be able to operate effectively only if it could make decisions.

For Die Welt, the assembly should have a right of exercising budgetary control, a right of veto against decisions of the council of ministers, and powers to confirm the commission president in his functions and to submit initiatives to the council.

Neue Ruhr Zeitung, close to the ruling Socialist Party, said the new parliament could generate its own dynamism and enhance a growing community sentiment by bringing the people of the nine member states closer together.

A similar view was voiced by the "General Anzieger", which often reflects the views of the West German foreign ministry in Bonn. The Brussels decision was certainly not a thrust towards European unity, but it would contribute to mobilising the people for Europe and to accelerating the process for forming supranational parties, General Anzieger forecast.

Italian political party papers were unanimous that the summit decision was historic. Recalling the disillusion of the past two years, IL Popolo (Chrisian Democrat) said new dynamism could be promoted, even if direct polling in itself was insufficient to reinvingorate the Epuropean idea.

The Italian Communist Party paper L'Unita agreed that a new assembly could give more vitality to the common market, and said the Brussels agreement opened the way to democratisation of the community.

The positive aspect was that parliament would be the expression of a popular vote and therefore of a political battle around programmes, ideas and men.

Avanti (Socialist) said a first step forward had been made in the right direction, but added that it would be measured in practice according to the real powers given to the European parliament.

Denmark's papers reflected the pro-European and anti-EEC views of its various parties—the Communist 'Land Og Folk" said the country had been "betrayed" in a community "dominated" by major powers and accused the minority social democrat government of Premier Anker Joergensen of violating the constitution by "once again ceding sovereignty".

The independent "Information" said the summit decision contained the danger of turning Denmark's own parliament, the Folketing, into a mere municipal council.

But the pro-EEC papers said direct elections would improve the defence of democratic interests.

Revolutionary Angola cries out for business to restore shattered economy

LUANDA, Angola (CSM) — People in Angola still talk about the hammering.

"The hammering started and got more," said a Portuguese Woman. "They nailed together crates, and the crates got bigger and bigger."

She was speaking of her fellow Portuguese who fled Angola before last November's independence and the civil war which brought in 12,000 or so Cuban soldiers.

When the Portuguese went, so did thousands of cars, goods in the shops, and, most important, technical expertise.

This pink-hued city with tile-roofed buildings is today sober in mood and seems perched on a point between communism and capitalism. Political slogans plastered all over the walls are being slowly chipped and scraped off. But still vie with Coca Cola, Mitsubishi, and other old signs.

The crying need in Angola now is for business to start again. And the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) seems to know this.

The four main hotels in town are hosting businessmen from Italy, from the United States, from a Japanese company looking into copper. And only last week a large delegation of East Germans arrived to be greeted by residents taken out to the airport to welcome them.

One Western businessman still in Luanda says he will not know for two months if his company will stay or pull out of Angola. "There are Eastern Europeans in all of the ministries advising the MPLA," he said.

Also businesses still operating in Luanda have had to allow their employees to elect "worker committees," which belong to the national workers group, UNTA, and follow MPLA ideology.

There are reliable reports that Angola is opening up a centre in Rome to serve as a channel for handling imports and that imports will be government-controlled.

Some Western imported goods already have been purchased by the government directly.

One of the biggest problems in the country is transportation. Hulks of cars, buses, and trucks sprinkle the roadsides around Luanda most of them abandoned for lack of mechanical repair. This means food, which is abundant in the countryside, is becoming scarce in the capital.

Many Angolans are paying for others to wait — and shiver — in lines all night in order to buy bread oranges, potatoes, and bananas in the morning. The only meat available appears to go to the few hotels.

There are no eggs, but frozen fish from Lobito, south of Luanda, can be seen in the markets of the city as well as in the "museques" or slum sections around Luanda. Big black pigs and a few chickens roam through the thick dust and garbage piles in the museques.

Squatters in "Asphalt City," as Luanda proper is called by the Angolans, now hang their laundry from modern apartment windows.

In one new building across from the Tropico Hotel squatters light up fires each night because they have no electricity, and they throw their garbage out of the windows onto the roof of a building next door.

Aware of the enormous economic problems, the government is making pleas in the newspapers for workers to go to the countryside and help pick the ripe coffee beans which used to provide vital foreign exchange for the country.

In fact, the need for pickers is so great that businesses in Luanda have had to provide their employees with rubber-stamped documents to protect them from being rounded up and shipped out to help in the harvest, which has traditionally been picked by southern Angolans. It now is estimated that only 30 per cent of the crop will be harvested.

How, and how fast, the MPLA handles its economic problems could determine the country's future for a long time to come. Currently it is difficult to tell just how far left the MPLA is going.

The state of Luanda is rather like the new "Angolan handshake." The shake-thumb grab-shake seems Marxist or at least revolutionary. But, in fact, it came from the black "soul" handshake from "imperialist" United States.

Or another example of the undercurrent of ambivalence comes from a member of the workers committee at Cabinda Gulf who liked to be called a militant MPLA man but also said, "Yes, he would baptise baby, when he had one in the church."

European Communist summit adopts looser form of Soviet tutelage

EAST BERLIN, East Germany — The independent Communist parties are encouraged and hopeful as a result of the two-day all-European Communist summit here — but they also are wary about the future.

The consensus document winding up the conference produced a formula for a new kind of unity within the international communist movement and acknowledged the right of every Communist party to run its own affairs without interference.

But the document will not be binding. One member of the Italian delegation told reporters that even if it were signed (which it will not be) it would not necessarily preclude another Czechoslovakia.

Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer, whose party won big gains in the recent general election, said:

"There is a new formula—'socialist solidarity' — which is better than 'proletarian internationalism' because it is based on equality and independence and each party's exercise of its own judgment."

The summit took two years to prepare because of the split between the independents (led by Yugoslavia, Romania, Italy, and France) and the orthodox parties. The consensus document had to be approved down to the last word before the Russians would give the go-ahead for the 29-party meeting.

The document marks a shift in declared Soviet attitudes compared with the practices of the not-too-distant past.

But differences in approach and emphasis remain in this new prescription for a loosely knit union of common aims in place of the old concept of the Soviet Union exerting a dominant role over the Communist world.

The differences surfaced in speeches at the summit.

There still are those, like such old-time Soviet loyalists as Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria and East Germany's Erich Honecker, who stick unrepentantly to the orthodox line that, for all the talk of equality, the Soviet Union is the first among equals.

'Attitudes towards the Soviet Union," said Mr. Zhivkov in a sharp tilt at those who dispute the point "is the touchstone of fidelity to the Communist ideal ... Anti-Sovietism is tantamount to a crime against the nations of the world."

Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev accepted the new diversity among parties, but went on to insist that "at the same time only practical experience" could be the ultimate criterion, the implication being of course that the Soviet Union has had considerably more of that than others.

Mr. Brezhnev reminded the Italians that in cooperating with such people as Social Democrats and Christian Democrats, Communists must take care to remain "true revolutionaries" and subordinate everything to the "historic objective of replacing capitalism with the socialist system."

Probably the most closely awaited speech was that of Yugoslav President Tito. But if anyone expected Marshal Tito, the doughties foe of Soviet domination for three decades, to exult over the concessions recently won from the Russians, they were disappointed.

He made a mile speech, alluding in general terms to Belgrade's stand against interference by Communist states and parties in the affairs of others and for the acceptance of differing, national "roads to socialism."

There was no hint that Yugoslavia had been the first to experience Soviet pressures to the contrary.

COHOKIA MOUNDS INDIAN DANCERS will perform at a Native American Folklife Festival which is planned as part of Bicentennial Horizons of American Music and the Performing Arts (BHAM) in St. Louis, Missouri. Other ethnic highlights of BHAM will be the appearance of famous black singers and musicians.

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OPEC members react against U.N. economic report

GENEVA, July 15, (R) — A United Nations committee report which described the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) as a cartel and called other producers' associations "monopolistic groupings" provoked angry protests today from developing countries.

Nigerian representative Leslie Harriman accused many members of the U.N. secretariat staff of having a colonial mentality and said they should be replaced.

He was speaking in a committee of the U.N. Economic and Social Council during a debate on a secretariat report on the world economy.

Mr. Harriman told Ecosoc's special economic committee that many secretariat staff members came from the colonial system and had retained their colonial attitudes.

Mr. Manoutchehr Fartash of Iran described the report's descriptions of OPEC and producer associations as abusive.

Mr. Abdelmajid Fasla of Algeria — also an OPEC member — said it was an unacceptable insult to call OPEC a cartel.

Soviet daily criticises Egyptian economic system

MOSCOW, July 15 (AFP) — The Egyptian economy is resolutely turning away from the state-managed economy established by President Gamal Abdel Nasser towards the capitalist road, the daily Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya commented today.

The newspaper, published by central committee of the Soviet Communist Party, said intense preparation" for this could be witnessed in Egypt.

The more was being made "in the interests of the bourgeoisie of 163 millionnaires, the new rich who benefited from the war of October 1973 and who have hastened to establish their political power for good and to consolidate their position," the daily declard.

It went on : "These parasites the new rich of Egyptian society are responsible for wasting the national income, and statistics show that a quarter of the material goods produced in the country last year was consumed by only two per cent of the population."

Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya said the present climate in Egypt favoured private enterprise at the expense of the state system of Prseident Nasser, whose measures aimed at improving the difficult conditions of the working masses

US, Japan anti-multinational agreement possible

TOKYO, July 15 (AFP). — The U.S. has suggested to Japan a bilateral agreement to control the activities of multinational corporations, Yasushi Sawada, chairman of the Fair Trade Commission, said here.

He said the United States concluded such a bilateral agreement with West Germany on June 23. He believed the U.S. was keen on such arrangements with other nations, partly to meet growing criticism of multinationals by developing countries.

Mr. Sawada said the Fair Trade Commission favoured such agreements, which should also be made between Japan and the European Economic Community (EEC), and Australia. The U.S./West German agreement was reached after the West German Caroel Agency charged that the major oil groups had violated anti-trust legislation subsequent to the oil crisis.

Morocco finances Sahara development

RABAT, July 15 (R). — A special bond issue of 1,000 million dirhams (about $180 million) to finance the development and military defence of the Sahara is being promoted with intense publicity throughout Morocco.

Announced last weekend by King Hassan, the project has already brought a big response from the general public, banking and industry.

The publicity campaign's main theme is the defence and development of that part of the western Sahara ceded to Morocco by Spain last February. The other part went to Mauritania.

Guerrillas of the Polisario Liberation Front, which wants independence for the western Sahara, have been fighting Moroccan and Mauritanian forces.

Officials today could not give a total figure for subscriptions to the bond issue so far.

Viking I prepares for landing on Mars

PASADENA, California, July 15 (AFP) — The engine of the Viking-1 space probe was fired for four seconds today to take the unmanned craft over a site on Mars selected for a landing on July 20.

The maneuver took place normally, a spokesman of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said at the Pasadena space centre.

Photos taken from the Viking and observation by a giant radar station at Arecibo in Puerto Rico indicated that the site is flat with only a few isolated craters.

The ground is probably covered with reddish granular materal a mission official, Harold Mazursky, said. It could consist of lava, or of sediment since the landing site is at the junction of four canal-like structures on the planet's surface that could be former river beds.

Being a low area, it is more likely to have condensation of water than a plateau, the spokesman said.

Viking-1 is now on an orbit that will carry it directly over the site in the western part of the Chryse basin every day at the same time. The landing zone resembles a lunar "sea" and is much less rough than two previously-studied landing sites elsewhere in the Chryse basin.

A five-hour check by remote control will be carried out on Sunday to make sure that the Viking's equipment is functioning properly before sending down its landing capsule.

NAZI HIDEOUT — Picture shows the house of former SS Colonel Joachim Peiper at Traves in the south east of France after it was destroyed by fire Tuesday night and an unidentified corpse found in the ashes. Ex-Colonel Peiper has been living in Traves for the past six years. (AP wirephoto).

U.S. ambassador accused of questionable payments

NEW YORK, July 15, (AFP). — A United States ambassador raised $ 25,000 in questionable payments from the aluminium company of America (Alcoa) for officials of a foreign government, the New York Times reported today.

Citing a statement filed Friday with the US securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Times said the payment was effected in several stages in 1971 and 1972.

It is the first time that an official representative of the administration has been implicated in illegal payments abroad by an American firm.

The Time did not disclose the name of the country in which the payments allegedly took place or the name of the ambassador, but it said he sought the funds to finance an education programme destined to promote U.S. investments there.

Following the ambassador's request for funds, Alcoa made the $ 25,000 contribution to "the political party then in control of that country". It was never able to determine if the programme in question were actually implemented, but concluded that the funds "may have been, or ultimately resulted in, a political contribution", the Times said.

ALCOA, the world's largest producer of aluminum, separately produced a list of the 13 countries with which it maintains commercial relations.

According to a company spokesman, the country in which the payments took place figures on that roster. It named France, Britain, West Germany, Japan, Norway, Switzerland, Australia, Brazil, Jamaica, Surinam, Guyana, the Dominican Republic and Mexico.

Former Nazi officer executed in Franc

VESOUL, FRANCE, July 15, (R). — The charred body of a former Nazi officer once sentenced to death for killing 71 American prisoners of war was believed to have been found today inside his burned-down house.

Fire engulfed the Eastern France home of ex-S.S. Colonel Joachim Peiper 61, once a member of the general staff of S.S. chief Heinrich Himmler. Formal identification of the body awaited an autopsy.

Police said they believed the fire was started deliberately in the early hours of today and that the victim may have been shot before the blaze. A rifle and spent cartridges were found at the scene, and neighbours told police they heard shots just before midnight.

Peiper moved to the village of Traves, near here, six years ago. He kept his identity secret until the Paris press disclosed his presence in France in a flood of prominent articles last month.

Them came threats of death and warnings that he had best get out of France.

Peiper was sentenced to death for ordering the execution of U.S. prisoners in Belgium during Hitler's desperate Ardennes counter-offensive in 1944. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, but he was freed from a Bavarian jail in 1956 after serving 10 years.

Peiper came to France in 1969 following an appearance before a German court on additional war crimes charges that he killed 34 civilians in Italy, near the French border, in 1943. The court released him for lack of proof.

After the Paris press disclosures the white-haired former Nazi was the target of a communist-led demonstration in this small town about 100 km from the German border.

Communists were the core of the French wartime resistance to German occupation.

According to local officials, he received death threats from various "patriotic" groups protesting against his presence on French soil.

One warning letter said his home would be burned down.

Kuwait extends £ 600,000 loan to Burundi

KUWAIT, July 15, (R). — Burundi is to get a 360,000 dinar (£ 600,000) loan from Kuwait under an agreement signed here last night.

The loan, from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, would cover part of the cost of a coffee growing and processing project which was also to get aid from the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA), officials said.

The Kuwait loan, at 2.5 per cent interest, would be repaid over 20 years after a six-year grace period.

Norway extends $45 million loan to Portugal

LISBON, July 15, (AFP). — Norway has lent 1,400 million escudos (about $ 45 million) to Portugal, the Anop news agency reported here.

This sum will be used to build 2,000 homes, to develop fishing and industry and for technical cooperation. The news followed a meeting of the Portuguese-Norwegian joint commission, held in Lisbon.

In addition, Norwegian churches are to finance the building of 1,100 houses for Portuguese repatriated from former colonies in Africa. Norway will also pay for the construction of two dental schools in Lisbon and Oporto.

The Mayor of Traves put a statement saying he belie it would be best for Peiper leave the country, although presence here was perfectly gal.

Neighbours told police that per sent his wife and son to W Germany last week. He had b working for a car dealer as public relations representative.

Questioned by reporters month about his wartime actic he replied: "I was not respo ble for what I was forced to while serving my country. E if I was personally guilty, I p the price with 10 years in p on."

Ford receives Egyptian gift

WASHINGTON, July 15, (R). President Ford Wednesday re ived an ancient memorial tal as a bicentennial gift from Eg tian President Anwar Sadat.

The tablet, brought to White House by rear adm Fouad Zikri, commander of Egyptian navy, was carved 1420 B.C. and was discovered 1967.

It shows an Egyptian fam pleading for eternal life for th dead son.

Admiral Zikri said in a w ten statement presented to Ford that the tablet, called stele, depicted the determinat of Egypt, then and now, to sa guard its national honour and defend its liberty against o siders.

He said the tablet was a tok of President Sadat's admirat for Mr. Ford's "unyielding p suit for justice and peace" a his pledge not to accept staler te or stagnation in negotiatic for a Middle East settlement.

Solar power provides huge potential energy source for home of the futur

Rays of hope a the world energy crisis are coming increasingly from the sun—an immense source of power neglected until it was realised that fossil fuels would eventually disappear if they continued to be consumed at today's rate.

For some purposes the solar answer is simple, even in Britain at a latitude of 52 degrees N. In sunnier climes the prospect is so much better.

From A Plumber

Talking of the application of solar power to domestic water heating which everybody requires every day, Mr. Anthony Kirk, chief architect of the South London Consortium for Local Authority Research and Development, said: "There is no technology in it. You could go to the plumber across the road and buy all the bits and pieces you actually need for a system of solar assisted water heating, and if you can use a spanner you could fit it."

The South London Consortium (SLC), which embraces half a dozen local authorities south of the River Thames, with a total population roughly equal to New Zealand's, has just begun installing a system in the middle of a modest terrace of new homes in the London borough of Wandsworth.

"The important point," emphasised Mr. Kirk, "is that the job is being done within the government price limit for the house, although the cost is slightly more than for the others in the same development."

An Important Consideration

Sums done previously indicated that, compared with a conventional system, savings of 60% to 70% in the water heating bill could be expected, an important consideration where domestic hot water accounts for 40% to 50% of a house's total annual energy consumption. Put it another way: capital investment of between £ 400 and £ 500 could enable a householder to cut electricity consumption by 2230 KWh a year, which at the time of calculation represents a saving of £ 53.50 a year.

At a national level, if only one million of Britain's 19 million homes were equipped in this way the saving in energy would be equivalent to 160,000 tonnes of oil. Housing alone accounts for 29% of the total national primary energy consumption, almost twice as much as all transport, and from solar water heating there is a potential saving of 2%.

These figures are provided by people who are convinced of the efficiency and economics of the method and presuppose well insulated buildings; it remains to be seen how the forecast works in practice.

"As for the nuts and bolts, it is all done by this," said Mr. Kirk, putting on the table what turned out to be an essential part of the equipment—the collector. This is a network of copper pipes covered with copper strip which, blackened and enclosed in a frame with a glass cover, is fitted into the roof at as near as possible to the angle appropriate for the latitude of the house's situation.

Small Loss In Efficiency

The last requirement is flexible in that the Wandsworth roofs are at an angle of 22 degrees while ideally they should be 45 degrees. This imposes a 4%-5% loss in efficiency, but it was calculated that a collector of five square metres would cope.

Commercial developers have been using solar supplemented hot-water heating for some time in bigger, more expensive houses for sale, rather than to let, and equipment manufacturers are building and exporting all the parts ready to fit. One manufacturer, Distrimex Ltd., says it has customers in 35 countries. Although, as Mr. Kirk pointed out, it could be a do-it-yourself job, SLC chose a collector made by Wednesbury Tube Company for the project.

Two systems are in use: Split Storage, which works on the thermosyphonic principle and with which there is an extra water tank; and Combined Storage with forced circulation, using a thermostatically controlled pump.

Simple And Trouble Free

In the first, circluation is automatic because cooler water gravitates from a tank high in the roof to the collector which is lower down the slope, while the warm water it gives rises and returns to the thermosyphonic storage vessel. This installation acts as a pre-heater to the normal domestic system with a minimum of modification.

But the pumped method was chosen for the SLC council house tests because it does not require an additional storage vessel or strengthened support in the roof space. Combined Storage offers greater freedom of layout and acts more quickly or with less sun.

Precautions are also taken against boiling and freezing, and with the pump system there is a safety valve. The first problem is not likely to present a major difficulty in Britain and the capacity of the equipment can be varied to cope with it. Also, reradiation losses increase dramatically in warmer conditions and similar allowance has to be made for convection and conduction. As for frost ordinary car anti-freeze solves that.

Mr Kirk believes that in the tropics it might be feasible to have, for instance, district hot water supplies in the same way as heating has been piped over an area in some places in northern climates. "No reason exists why you cannot have banks of collectors functioning in parallel", he said.

Solar Bungalow

Mr. David Gerassi, Managing director of Distrimex and president of the Solar Trade Association claims selective electroplated coating for collectors "significantly increases the absorption and retention of radiation and is far more efficient than any black surface."

For new buildings distrimex considers that complete collectors, now costing £ 88, are not necessary and it can supply grids which contain the essentials without the waterproof casing. These can be built into the roof and glazed over.

Distrimex was the consultant for an exhibit at London's Ideal Home Exhibition the Garden House, a glass extravaganza resembling something out of a futurist film, with 12 square metres of solar panels in the roof, part of which heated the water supply. The rest of the warm water was pumped to a 12,000 litre heat sink under the foundations. This acted as a giant storage heater from which a fan conveyed warmth through ducts to grills in the floor.

Even without sunlight the heat sink was said to be able to maintain the Garden House at 18°C for three weeks and it was claimed that the £ 700 installation would save at least one third of the general heating bill.

Space Heating

Space heating has also risen to prominence in the extended programme of Britain's Building Research Establishment at Watford, north of London, and is also attracting the attention of SLC. The basic equipment, the heat pump—which can be "put into reverse" to give airconditioning—is generally felt to need more investigation, but the potential is believed to be enormous if performance can be improved and it becomes cheaper.

Briefly, the equipment extracts thermal energy from a low temperature source—water, the or atmosphere—and upgrades to higher temperatures, work on a similar principle to a re gerator. Most types employ thermodynamic cycle involv the compression of vapour bel its critical temperature electric ly. It is possible to provide he ing and cooling alternatively, one-function equipment is mu cheaper.

A heat pump also forms part the most stimulating of all th experiments in Britain, the markable "autonomous" hou for which Mr. Alexander Pike, the Department of Architectu at Cambridge University, has ceived a £ 44,350 grant from British Science Research Coun

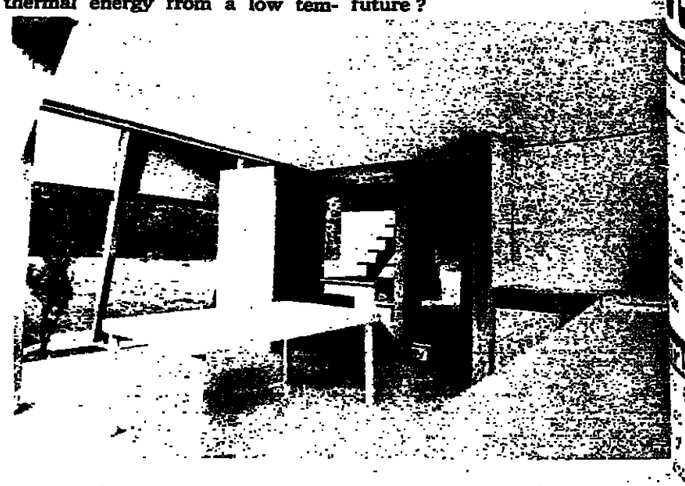
Long Term Project

It is a long term effort to fi housing from the tyranny of n ins services altogether for whi Mr. Pike had previously be allowed £ 30,000 for a comp ter simulation; now he is prod ing the actual house.

This will go far beyond the hibition Garden House, though ain it is glass. Mr. Pike will tain solar radiation in summ and store it for winter; wind po er will generate electricity; ra water will be pumped for use a possible reuse; human and k chen waste will be fed into a wage digester to produce m thane gas for cooking and slud for fertiliser.

Does that point to an answ to the problem of power, wh ever the energy situation of t future?

Askill Drive, in the London borough of Wandsworth, one of the sites in the South London Consortium for Local Authority Research and Development programme which incorporates a solar panel for supplementary domestic hot water.



The "autonomous" house project developed by Alexander Pike the Department of Architecture at the University of Cambridg This view is from the kitchen/dining room area showing the insula ing screens open, as simulated in the model.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

Viking spacecraft set for appointment with mystery in search for life on Mars

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM).

Is Mars alive ?

This question has launched of the most sophisticated spacecraft ever to leave Earth. The first ship is expected to land on the Red Planet later this month, after missing scheduled Bicentennial landing.

Twenty-five seconds after touchdown, the beetle-shaped U.S. explorer should automatically send the first close-up of the fabled sands of Mars. Back on earth, television networks will be anxiously waiting to rebroadcast the historic picture to the American public.

If successful, the billion-dollar mission will be the culmination of human speculation about the planet Mars which stretches back to the hillsides of ancient Greece.

Philosophers and scientists feel that, if Viking discovers life, the fact could have a profound impact on man's view of himself and of his place in the cosmos.

This is why a whole community of scientists, engineers, and technicians have worked on this mission.

The first ship, Viking 1, left earth on August 20, 1975 followed on Sept. 9 by its sister ship. The two spacecraft, including an orbiter and a lander, already is circling the Red Planet. The second landing is due there on August 7. Because the mission timetable worked out to a summer of '76 landing, the space agency could not resist the temptation to target the first landing on July 4 to coincide with the nation's bicentennial celebration.

But photos from the orbiting spacecraft revealed that the Chryse region, the scheduled landing site, might be too rough for a safe touchdown, and officials delayed the landing while they studied alternate sites.

To make the mission possible, technicians have come up with at least a hundred technological advances.

Take the computer-controlled camera system for instance. Should a Martian "elephant" saunter by, its portrait can be taken in colour, black and white, infrared, and even stereo. The only foreseeable problem will occur if the creature is speedy: fast-moving objects show up as a streak.

"But we can always look at the footprints," says Carl Sagan of Cornell University, who helped design the camera experiments.

The camera is only one of the life-detection experiments aboard the spacecraft. Its virtue, according to Dr. Sagan, is that it does not make any assumptions about Martian life. And, he adds, there is no reason to think that creatures on Mars—should they exist—will not be big enough to see.

Dr. Sagan and Nobel laureate Joshua Lederberg of the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) have done some thinking about what life on Mars might be like.

The main problems Martians would face are lack of water and cold temperatures. The air on Mars is a hundred times drier than the driest place on Earth, and at night temperatures plummet to 200 degrees F. below zero.

Because larger-bodied creatures can retain more heat, Martian life forms might be quite large, the two scientists speculate. The creatures could get necessary water by eating rocks or ice. Because of the deadly ultraviolet rays which rain down on the Martian surface, any organisms could have developed outer skeletons like insects, they feel.

On Earth, for every pound of elephant there are a thousand pounds of bacteria. Reasoning that the same may be true on Mars, the two landers—no humans aboard—will extend automated scoops to retrieve some Martian soil and attempt to grow microscopic Martian life forms and detect their presence.

Crammed into just one cubic foot on board each landing craft are three automated biological laboratories complete with computer, ovens, radioactivity counters, filters, and other chemical detectors. All told, this small package contains 300,000 transistors, 2,000 other electrical parts, and 37 miniature valves. It is powered by little more energy than is used by the light bulb in a refrigerator.

Interpreting the life detection experiments will be "tricky business," admits National Aeronautics and Space Administration project scientist Gerald Soffen. Even if they think they have found something alive, the biologists involved say they intend to be very cautious about making public announcements until they have checked and double-checked the evidence.

Much as they would like to make a spectacular find, scientists think it is not very likely.

"The search for life on Mars is like buying a ticket in a sweepstake in which the chance of winning is low, but the prize to be won is very high," is how Caltech biologist Norman Horowitz puts it.

Should life be detected, it will support growing speculation life evolves of necessity when the right chemicals are present.

"The question we are asking is the question of the oneness of terresttrial life and the possible multiplicity of living beings, rather than just: "Wouldn't it be nice if we found something out there," says Dr. Soffen.

Should it turn out Mars is uninhabited, this also would be important and interesting, the biologists maintain. By comparing conditions on Earth and Mars, it may be possible to garner clues about why life evolved on the one but not the other.

Studying a lifeless Mars might also give needed insight into the role life plays in maintaining Earth's atmosphere. A fashionable theory, the Gaia hypothesis, holds that the activity of living things stabilises the Earth's atmosphere and climate. If this is the case, then cutting down the world's forests and other similar activites are likely to have unfavourable climatic effects. Studying Mars could test this hypothesis, project scientists feel.

It is unlikely that Viking—as sophisticated as it is—will give the final answer to the question of life on Mars, however.

"Whatever we get, there's going to be a raging controversy," foresees Harold Klein, the space-agency scientist who heads the biological experiments.

"The experiments might show up negative, while organisms are placidly munching on the zirconium paint on the outside of the lander," says Dr. Sagan.

Although the search for alien life is in the limelight, the Viking mission contains an ambitious complement of other scientific investigations.

Mars is a world of marvels. It holds a volcano the size of Missouri and a "Grand Canyon" which would stretch all the way across the United States.

Although Mars is exceedingly dry, its surface is laced with thousands of winding channels which leading scientists feel could only have been cut by wet, flowing water. But except in the deepest canyons, water would evaporate away (due to low atmospheric pressures) if it was not frozen or absorbed by the dry soil first.

Where is the water ?

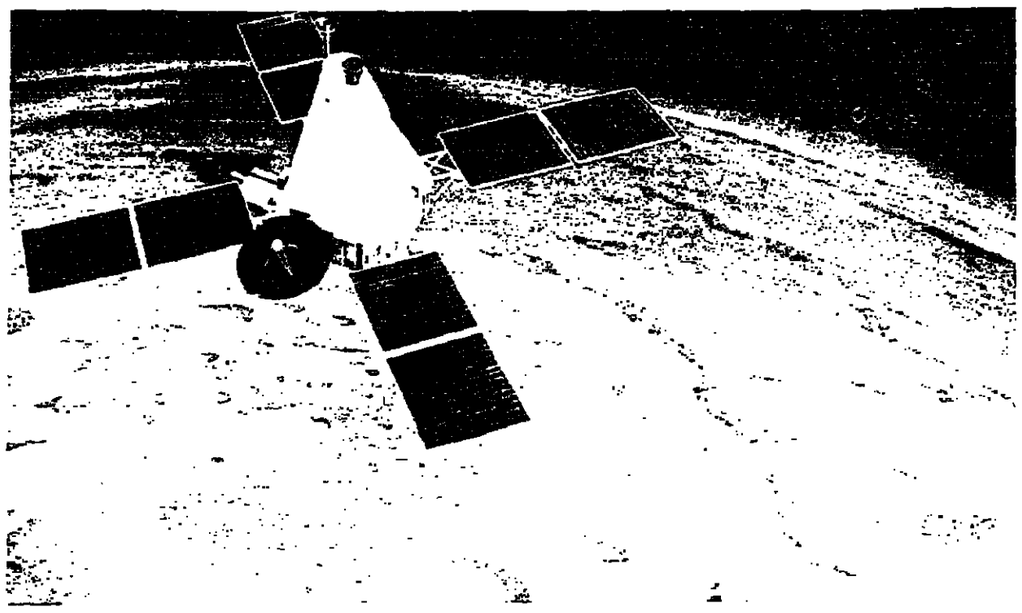
The most likely explanation for the channels is that sometime in the past Mars had a thicker atmosphere and flowing water. If so, Mars might be in the midst of an "ice age" far more severe than any which have ravaged earth. But ice ages end.

"Might we be able at some future time to prod Mars into returning to its pleasant past environment and—if there is no indigenous life—hosting immigrants from the distant planet Earth?" Dr. Sagan speculates.

If the ice age theory is correct, then the stuff which makes up the Martian atmosphere during the "earthlike" periods must be hidden somewhere. As the two landers search for life, the orbiters which accompany them will be searching for clues. One place they will look is the polar caps—attempting to measure and classify the material locked away there.

Over the last decade, geology has been revolutionised, and the basic principles of how the Earth's crust moves—and how this causes earthquakes, mountains, and volcanoes—have been worked out. Study of another geologically active planet may help refine this new insight, Viking geologists feel.

"To really understand Earth, we need to know what happens on other planets. The solar system is the key to Earth," says Harvard professor Richard Goody.



This is an artist's conception of Viking in orbit, with life-search lander and discarded capsule on Mars' surface.

Latter-day Knicks and Nine play it out ... and it's gotta end 23 to 1!

HOBOKEN, New Jersey (CSM)—Baseball may have been invented in Cooperstown, New York, but it was discovered in Hoboken on June 19, 1846, when two New York clubs played the first organised game on record.

That game was recreated 130 years later by Hoboken baseball buffs as part of the Hudson River community's bicentennial celebration.

Back in 1846, Hoboken was nicknamed "the Paradise of Gotham," a fitting description for a pastoral resort just a pleasant ferryboat ride from Manhattan.

The Knickerbockers, a gentlemen's club which had boasted a baseball team since 1845, challenged another club, the New York Nine, to play on Hoboken's Elysian Fields. The loser was to pay for a banquet at nearly McCarty's Hotel.

Instead of the casual playing arrangements that had prevailed since Abner Doubleday devised the game a few years earlier, the Hoboken event had strict rules, codfied by Alexander Cartwright, a civil engineer and the first game's umpire.

A diamond was marked off with 42 paces from base to base. Instead of posts or rocks found randomly on the field, flat bases were used.

Nine men played on each team, instead of 11 as in baseball's forerunner, cricket, which was popular at that time. Furthermore, players threw to the base to make an out instead of actually trying to hit the baserunner.

According to an observer of the day, that first real game was "Played under perfect skies, as lady visitors sat under a canvas pavilion to protect their alabaster complexions from the sun."

The Knickerbockers took to the field nattily dressed in blue pantaloons, suspenders, white flannel shirts and straw hats, a uniform later modified to include mohair caps and patent leather belts. Cartwright was attired in tails.

He recorded the score in a special book which is in the collection of the New York Public Library.

What Cartwright recorded was a sad tale for the Knicks. They had been confident, in fact overconfident, but they lost to the upstart Nine by a gaping margin of 23 to 1 in a four-inning game.

The Knicks' sole run, or ace as it was called, was made by a man named Birney. A player named David was fined six cents for swearing.

The 1976 replay was held on the baseball diamond of the Stevens Institute of Technology, a few hundred yards from the original site, which is now part of a processing plant.

Instead of alabaster-skinned ladies, the onlookers consisted of assorted youngsters and grown-ups from the area, some baseball fans, a few television camera crews and Hall of Famer and Assistant Commissioner of Baseball Monte Irvin.

The latter-day Knicks and Nine were piped onto the field by the local high school band's enthusiastic rendition of "Take Me Out to the Ball Game."

They were attired in pantaloons white stockings, cravats, bright suspenders and blue caps, while the long hair, sideburns and moustaches of today's players also looked quite authentic for the mid-19th century.

The ball, 10 inches in diameter around a rubber core, was in the old style too.

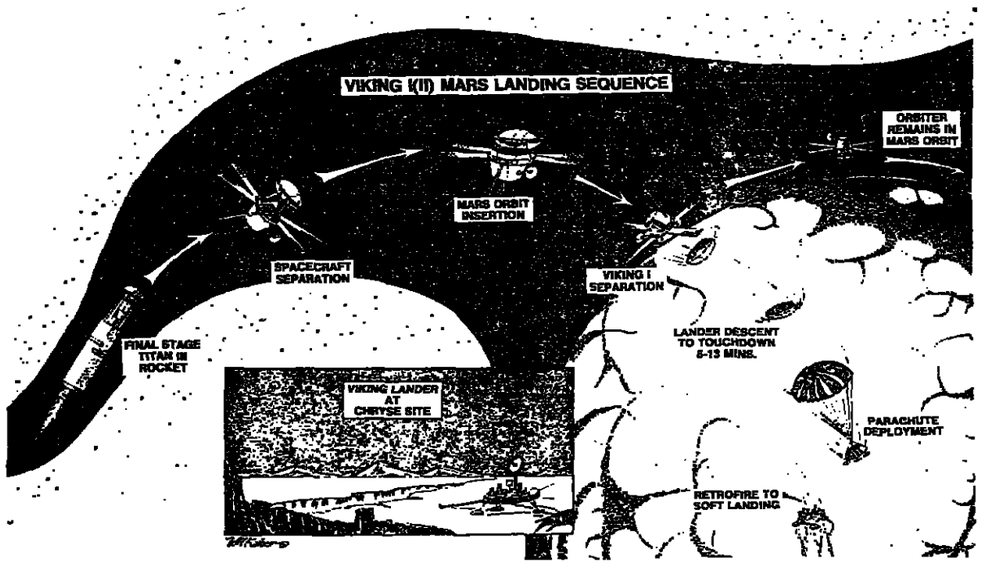
The 1976 game was played according to Cartwright's rules, with the ball "pitched" (underhand) instead of "thrown" (overhand), and with other departures from modern rules, such as retiring a batter by catching the ball on the first bounce as well as on the fly.

For the first time in that 1846 game, batters appeared at the plate in particular order, and so it was 130 years later.

The teams were evenly matched this time, with both sides chalking up a fair number of base hits and runs. But as the announcer pointed out, "No matter how they play, it's gotta come out 23 to 1."

And so it did. There was no reprieve in Hoboken for the hapless Knickerbockers, for history had to repeat itself

Baseball uniforms, circa 1846 for the epic replay of that all-time first-ever baseball game in 1976.



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19. Settlings
21. Caucho trees
22. "— River Valley"
23. Deception
24. Series of eight
27. Pertinent
28. Gem stone
29. Beached
33. Simulate
34. S-shaped molding
35. Born
36. Robe
38. Of the birds
40. Appeaser
41. Simple song
42. Palm cockatoo
43. Belt

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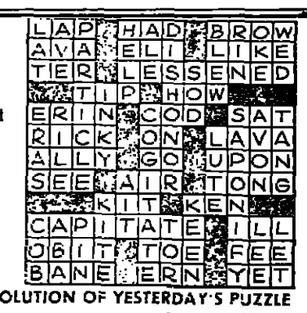
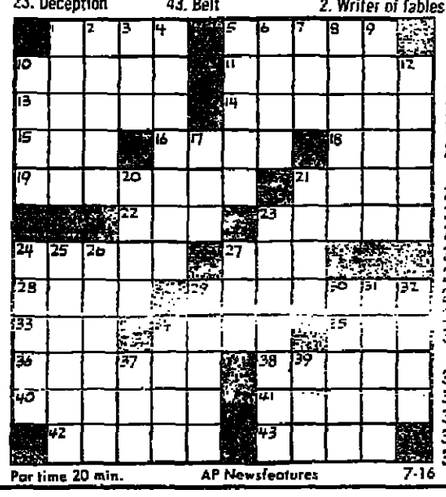
2. Writer of fables
3. Late Mr. Mineo
4. Flattered
5. Jargon
6. Had being
7. Chalice
8. Patella
9. Doubletree
10. Freehold estate
12. Efface
17. Operculum
20. Toward the mouth
21. Till
23. Diffuses
24. Japanese seaport
25. Per —
26. Quaver
27. Season
29. Market place
30. Army detachments
31. Below: poetic
32. Repudiate
34. Unique person
37. Fuegian Indian
39. By way of

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE





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French franc drops in face of speculative pressure

PARIS, July 15 (R). — The Bank of France *sold 100 million dollars* to support the French franc today as it continued to lose ground against the American and major European currencies, dealers said.

The bank's intervention in official bourse trading was by far its biggest since speculative pressure began to build up a week ago.

*The bank's dollar sales had hi*therto been relatively modest, giving rise to speculation that French authorities were willing to allow the franc to drop by one or two per cent in value to improve France's trading position.

Such a drop would make French goods more competitive abroad. With the European drought hitting French agriculture harder than most other neighbouring countries, the feeling was growing that the economy needed all the help it could get.

The dollar opened at 4.7890 francs today after the Bastille Day national holiday and rapidly advanced to 4.79225.

Dealers said the Bank of France's transactions today included a *single 50 million dollars sale when* the dollar rate reached 4.7990 francs in bourse trading.

Today's intervention brings the central bank's dollar sales since last Wednesday to between *180* million and 285 million dollars. This is only a fraction of the amount spent last March in the vain attempt to keep the franc inside the joint European currency float system.

Sterling, the German mark and the Swiss franc all continued to rise against the franc, dealers said. Sterling was fixed at 8.54625 francs against its 8.5375 opening, the mark at 186.275 per 100 francs (185.95) and the Swiss franc at 193.775 per 100 francs (193.65).

Demirel warns Greece against intercepting vessel

ANKARA, July 15 (AFP). — Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel today warned Greece that Turkey would take "reprisals" if any action was taken against a Turkish research vessel that is to sail shortly for areas of the Aegean Sea claimed by both countries.

He added, however, that he did not think the voyage of the MTA Sismik-1 would lead to any action by Greece. "I hope that logic will win out over an act of such irresponsibility," he told newsmen after a cabinet meeting.

He said the cabinet had adopted recommendations made yesterday by Turkey's National Security Council on "necessary measures" to protect the vessel while it is carrying out research in the Aegean.

"We don't want any problems with Greece," Mr. Demirel declared. 'But it is clear that we will never allow the Aegean to become a Greek lake."

The Turkish premier noted that Greek vessels have carried out research in the Aegean outside Greece's territorial waters and that Turkey took no action. News of the projected voyage by the MTA Sismik-1 prompted angry press comment in Athens.

NAZI COLONEL — An undated file picture of former SS Colonel Joachim Peiper, wearing his SS uniform, who was killed by a clandestine organisation calling itself "The Avengers," in his home in the south east of France, Wednesday. (See story on page 4). (AP wirephoto).

Lebanese battlefronts reported quieter

[Continued from page 1]

gist, said that President Hafez Al-Assad reiterated his stand that the Palestinians should not interfere in Lebanese affairs, but should implement previous agreements with the Lebanese government, "in letter and in spirit."

President Anwar Sadat has meanwhile ordered the immediate dispatch of food and medical supplies to Lebanon, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi said in Cairo today.

The official Middle East News Agency reported that Mr. Fahmi said immediate arrangements were made to implement the president's orders. The agency did not say how the aid would be dispatched or when.

Beirut hospital fights frustration

[Continued from page 1]

ader concerned, and the fuel was produced.

Bread ,now in very short supply in west Beirut, was supplied to the hospital by a nearby bakery — 300 kilograms a day.

One day, local gunmen got to the bakery first, and when they had finished, the hospital received only 50 kilograms. "We just didn't have much of a breakfast," one hospital doctor told me.

Outside, the fighting goes on, the politicians hold meeting after meeting, and ordinary people dodge the shells, join the queues for bread, water, and petrol — and hope for the war to end.

Here in the American University Hospital, and others like it, the raw material of war is patched up, repaired, and sent out again — into the world of sudden death.

Following executions

Official Ethiopian statement reveals corruption of Eritrea governor

ADDIS ABABA, July 15, (R) — Ethiopia's military rulers say they will not hestitate to execute more people, as they did 18 this week, if there are new plots against the *revolution.*

A statement by the Dergue — the ruling military council — tells Ethiopians that "it is either the victory of the oppressed or death."

The Dergue declared yesterday "the sharp edge of the sword of the revolutionary masses will not in any way get blunted before the final and complete victory is attained."

The statement, an English version of which took some time to appear, followed Tuesday's announcement of the 18 executions and the death in a gun battle of a general said to have truned traitor.

It gives more detail of the offenses of those put to death.

At the outset, the statement *indicates* that, although there was plotting against the revolution, what happened was not a matured coup attempt against the Dergue, in power since the fall of Emperor Haile Selassie.

Not all those executed seem to have belonged in the same counterrevolutionary group.

Seven were said to be involved in "economic sabotage" — merchants who hoarded pepper and grain.

Seven others, the Dergue said, were executed after a court martial convicted them of plotting against the revolution of the oppressed masses of Ethiopia, thus leading to unnecessary bloodbath."

The statement did not say where this happened.

Nor did it link them with Brigadier-General Getachew Nadew, 52, commander in troubled Eritrea province, who was the man shot in a gun battle, or with air force Major Sisay Habte, a member of the Dergue who was one of the 18 executed.

The general and the air force major were the two most prominent men to die.

General Getachew, a tough career soldier was assigned 18 months ago to crush secessionist trouble in Eritrea.

The Dergue statement said he "collaborated with known anti-revolutionaries for sinister personal gains as well as with self-serving power, hungry plotters against the Ethiopian revolution."

The general was said to have died in a gun battle after he shot and wounded a soldier who brought him notice of recall to Addis Ababa.

The statement said Major Sisay made clandestine visits to foreign countries to contact "imperialists" and organised an anti-revolutionary group in the air force.

He had led a revolutionary conspiracy.

Observers here saw a possible connection between General Getachew and Major Sisay as both *had been in Eritrea until recently.* Major Sisay was reported on June 26 to be leading a government team pursuing a peace initiative aimed at ending the conflict in the Red Sea province.

Two men named as having escaped justice have connections with Major Sisay and the air force, traditionally the most radical wing of the armed forces.

Lieutenant Bawooktu Kassa, one of the two officers who escaped, a member of the former imperial bodyguard, was Major Sisay's assistant.

The statement said he disappeared with Lieutenant Sileshi Beyuk a representative of the airborne unit in the Dergue, and "went to a possibly known anti-revolutionary camp which the security forces are trying to locate."

Addis Ababa radio said today that Major Berhanu Baye, chairman of the military government's legal affairs committee, would take charge of the group seeking to arrange a peace in Eritrea.

This group had been chaired by Major Sisay.

A senior member of the ruling Ethiopian military council was named today to replace Major Sisay Habte as head of a team seeking *to end the conflict in the north*ern province of Eritrea.

A spokesman said Major Berhanu Bayeh, chairman of the council's legal committee, would take over the job immediately.

Carter nominated & Mondale is his choice

[Continued from page 1]

One thing that could have blocked the candidacy of Senator Mondale was a recent revelation that he was receiving treatment for a mild form of high blood pressure.

This brought back memories of the 1972 democratic campaign when Senator George McGovern dropped Senator Thomas Eagleton of Missouri as his vice-presidential candidate after it emerged the senator had received hospital treatment for nervous exhaustion.

Mr. Carter had a few hours earlier savoured his moment of triumph — the nomination — sitting quietly in front of a television set *in his hotel suite.*

He hugged his eight-year-old daughter, Amy, who had climbed on his lap when his candidacy was acclaimed by shouting and cheering delegates on the convention floor.

By tradition a candidate does not go to the convention until invited to make his acceptance speech. His wife, Rosalynn, who was in the hall, told reporters: "it is so sad Jimmy could not be here."

At six o'clock this morning Mr. Carter was greeted by his mother, "miss Lillian," with the words "good morning mr. president."

Japan trade surplus increases dramatic

TOKYO, July 15 (R). — Japan today reported a sharply increased trade surplus for June, further evidence of an export boom which is causing concern in Europe and the United States.

The surplus of $296 million — compared *with only $28 million in* May — was announced in a preliminary finance ministry report.

The expansion of exports has been the driving force behind the recent strong rise in the exchange value of the yen, and today the Bank of Japan intervened strongly to keep the currency in check.

Despite central bank purchases, estimated at $180 to $200 million, the American currency weakened to 292.57 yen — down from 293 yen.

The monthly trade figures showed that exports soared 28 per cent compared with last June to $5,732 million. Imports were also up a strong 20 per cent at *$5,436 mil*lion.

Japan had an overall trade surplus of $140 million in the first half of this year, compared to a huge deficit of $1,914 million dollars in the same period last year.

The surge in exports was led by sharp increases in sales of vehicles and television sets. Steel and ships also did well.

The Japanese surplus with its U.S. trading partners in the six month period was $1,636 million, and with the nine European Economic Community countries $1,464 million.

The figures were announced just one day after a member of the Common Market Commission, Mr. Finn Gundelach, had warned at a Tokyo news conference that the community's deficit with Japan had reached *a danger point,* and could reach $4,000 million for the whole year.

But Mr. Gundelach, commissioner in charge of internal markets and customs union, predicted that Japan's current economic upswing would help to boost its imports, including those from Europe.

And today Japanese government officials said the yen's strength would soon begin to wane as the country's imports increased in response to the economic recovery.

The Japanese monetary authorities insist they have not be ing to hold down the value yen artificially.

Officials today reiterated the Central Bank's dollar p ses were made only to prev duly erratic fluctuations i exchange rate — a policy by the six governments wh tended the first economic s at Rambouillet, France, las vember.

The officials said that this context, the bank was ing normal market forces.

There have been persist ports since the second ec summit at Puerto Rico last that the United States was to persuade Japan to allow t to rise in value.

A stronger yen would ev ly make Japan's exports m pensive, and could thus be ans for reducing trade imba

S. Africa shooting raises speculation over more violence

JOHANNESBURG, July 15 (R) — A government official was killed and another seriously injured today when two black gunmen walked into their offices near Johannesburg, police reported.

The victims were senior officials of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board — the government agency which controls the affairs of the Johannesburg area's urban black population.

Police said the gunmen used. .38 *revolvers stolen earlier today* from a private house.

After the attack, a gun battle developed between other Bantu board officials, using their private guns, and the two Africans.

An unconfirmed report said one of the gunmen had been captured.

Police said robbery did not appear to be the motive.

A spokesman declined to speculate on whether the shootings were a continuation of anti-government protests which erupted into bloody rioting in black townships last month in which 176 people, including two whites, were killed.

Today's shootings were at the Bantu board offices at Factoria, Krugersdorp, a town about 30 miles (50 kms) northwest of here.

The dead man was named by police as Mr. J.L. Roos, who received a single bullet wound in the head at point blank range.

The second gunman, also firing at point blank range, shot Mr. P. van der Merwe in the chest, police said.

In a later development South Africa today clamped down a series of stringent security measures on the black Johannesburg township of Soweto, scene of violent riots last month, and on a number of other suburbs.

The move followed the shooting incident today on the edge of Soweto township in which a white administrator was killed and another official seriously wounded.

Among the measures, announced by Justice, Police, and Prisons, Minister Jimmy Kruger, was the indefinite closure of schools for African children. They had been scheduled to reopen on July 20.

The Soweto riots were sparked off by objections from black African leaders to the teaching of Afrikaans in black African schools.

Mr. Kruger also banned indefinitely all public gatherings and applied with immediate effect the Internal Security Law which allows for unlimited detention without trial of all persons deemed to be threatening public order.

Olympic flame transferred by satellite

OTTAWA, July 15 (AFP). Olympic flame was flashed ser beam from Athens tod rekindled in a ceremonial b front of the Canadian parl building here.

The flame, which was tr red by satellite from the stadium in Athens at 18:58 took less than one second i its journey halfway arou world.

From here the flame will ried by runners to the O stadium in Montreal, where arrive tomorrow (Friday) e in time for the games oper Saturday.

Among the personalities at the rekindling ceremony first of its kind in olympic were Canadian Prime M Pierre Elliott Trudeau a Chairman of the Olympic O ing Committee (COJO), Rousseau.

Uganda expels 2 more Britons

[Continued from page 1]

me country, in this case Israel or Britain.

"I do not regard President Amin as having carried out that obligation," Mr. Callaghan added.

The British foreign office has said that President Amin told Mr. James Hennessy, British High Commissioner in Kampala, at a meeting on July 9 that he was instructing his ministers of health and internal affairs to conduct an inquiry into 73-year-old Mrs. Bloch's whereabouts. Uganda has said that it does not know where she is.

Mrs. Bloch was taken to a Kampala hospital before the July 4 Israeli raid to release the hostages of the Air France airbus held by pro-Palestinian guerrillas at Entebbe Airport.

Meanwhile, Britain has named a new interim high commissioner in Kampala, to replace James Horrocks, whose withdrawal was demanded by the Ugandans yesterday, the foreign office announced today.

The new man is Eustace Gibbs, who is already in Kampala.

Mr. Gibbs is an inspector bassies, with the rank of c lor.

The foreign office said had no intention of breaki diplomatic relations with U nor of taking reprisal measu ainst the Ugandan high c sion here for the expulsion Horrocks and second secret ter Chandley.

A spokesman stressed th Gibbs' nomination was onl porary, indicating that the nent High Commissioner, Hennessy, who is in Londc consultations, may return t pala later.

The examination of Anglo dan relations ordered by I Secretary Anthony Croslan now been completed, the s man said.

Britain, observers said, is ly anxious to minimise the of the dispute with Ugand

The foreign office spok said, in this context, that t pulsion ordered two days President Idi Amin of two British diplomats has not en put into effect.

Christian Democrats turn down bid

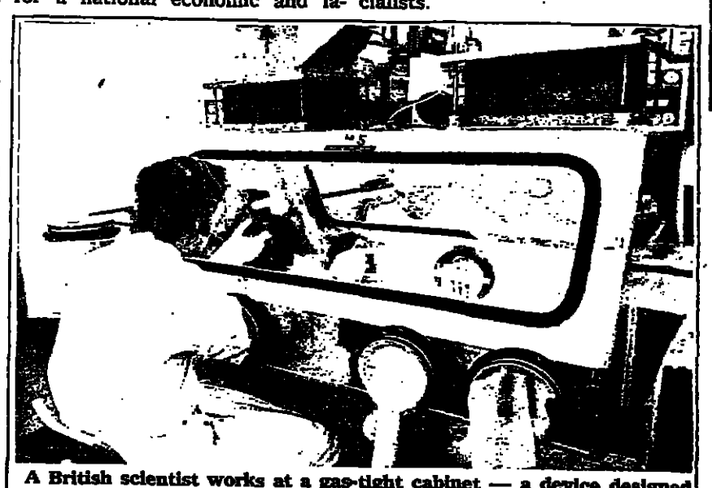
[Continued from page 1]

The resignation laid bare deep splits inside the party, which is one of the losers in the elections, on June 20, when they were squeezed between Italy's two biggest parties, the Christian Democrats and the Communists. As a result, contacts between Mr. Andreotti and the Socialists are likely to prove difficult, observers here believed.

Sketching out his programme at the meeting, Mr. Andreotti called for cuts in public spending to eliminate unnecessary items, a fairer deal for taxpayers and new powers for a national economic and labour committee to push through reforms. He also advocated reform of Italy's secret services and of the penal code.

Mr. Andreotti did not set out *his programme in detail, saying* that it would be up to the cabinet to formulate policies. He added that he had already had contacts with leaders of the small Social Democrat and Republican parties and that they appeared to favour joining a coalition with the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Andreotti *is to begin his of*ficial contacts with party leaders tomorrow, beginning with the Socialists.



A British scientist works at a gas-tight cabinet — a device designed to give complete and absolute biological containment. The aim of the unit is to be able to identify cases of new virus diseases quickly from blood or saliva samples

OHIO WANTS CARTER — Christine Gitlin, Chairman of the cratic delegation from Ohio to the New York convention, from the centre of her delegation, Wednesday night, after th Jimmy Carter over the top in votes needed to nominate him Democratic candidate for president. (AP wirephoto).

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed quietly steady to firm Thursday with sentiment encouraged by reports of forthcoming public expenditure cuts, dealers said.

Government stocks were slightly higher where changed in small buying interest. Longs gained up to 1/4 while shorts were around 1/8 higher.

Leading industrials mostly firmed 2p or 3p, with occasional rises of up to 5p seen. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 3.1 at 302.2.

Oils were *firm while banks were off the top with net rises of* 2p to 5p seen.

Mining shares were lower among gold producers following the IMF gold auction and lower gold bullion price. Australians continued higher in places.

Among companies reporting results today, Trust Houses gained 5p after interim results.

BP was firm in oils, up 8p after reports that the difficulties with the Alaskan pipeline welds are not as extensive as thought. Burmah gained 4p on its sale of assets to the BNOC, dealers said.

Among shares 2p to 4p higher by the close were Courtauld, Bowater, ICI, Glaxo, Bat, GEC, GKN, Hawker, Tubes and Unilever. Fisons gained 7p and EMI rose 5p while Reed eased 4p, still affected by its recent rights issue announcement, dealers added.

Arabian Horse Racing

The administration of the Royal Racing Club invites the Public to the Arabian horse races to be held every Sunday afternoon at 4:30 p.m. at the Club's racing grounds in Marka, Amman.

The racing includes:

— Two races for horses bred in the Badia (desert) and the countryside.

— Four races for stable horses.

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